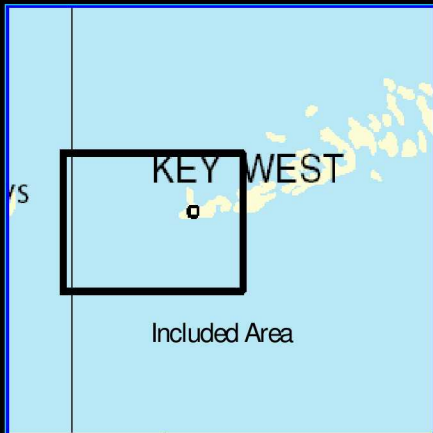


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

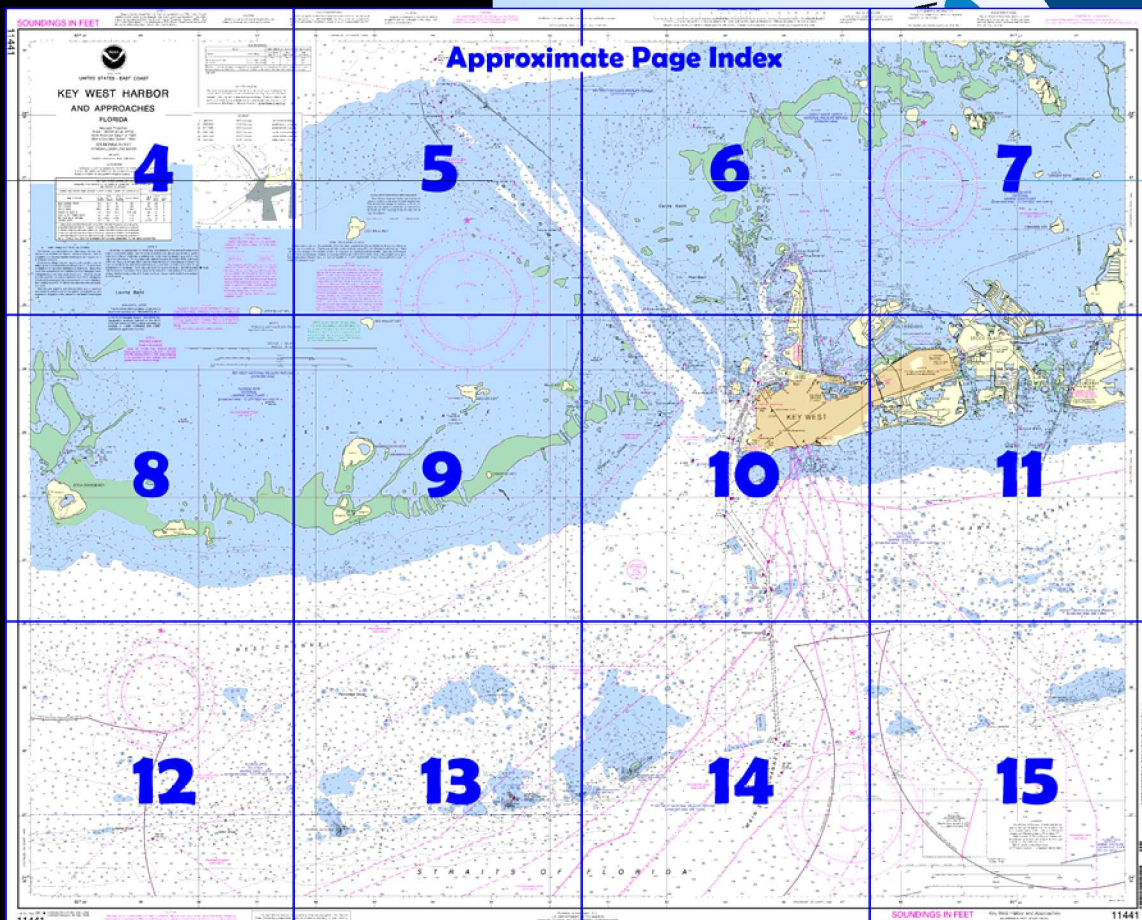
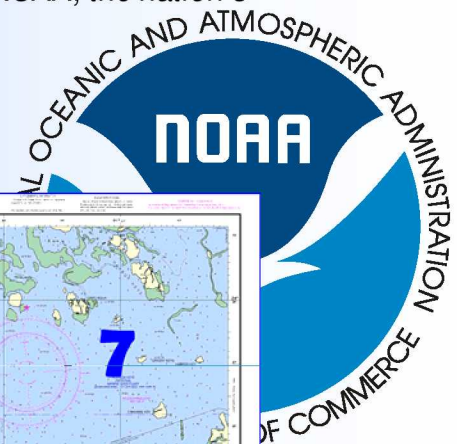
## Key West Harbor and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 11441)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

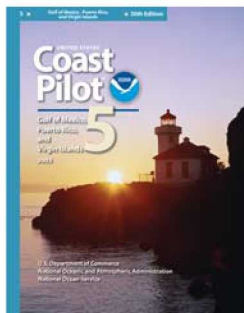
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 4 excerpts]**

(18) **Key West Harbor** is in front of the city of Key West. The harbor is entered through breaks in the reef by several principal channels with depths of about 13 to 33 feet, and several minor channels.

(22) **Main Ship Channel** is the deep-draft approach. Federal project depth is 34 feet from the Straits of Florida to a turning basin off the Naval Air Station Truman Annex Mole and inside the annex basin, thence 30 feet to an upper turning basin off Key West

Bight, and then 12 feet to and including a turning basin in the bight.

(23) **Northwest Channel** is a passage between Key West Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. The depth was 12 feet. Vessels can pass directly across the reefs from the Gulf to the Straits of Florida by way of Northwest Channel and Main Ship Channel.

(24) The jetties on either side of the Gulf entrance to Northwest Channel are 0.3 to 0.5 mile from the centerline of the channel, and only the outer part of the E jetty shows above low water. The NW end of the jetty is marked by a light. The channel is marked by lights, a 166° lighted range, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted buoys.

(26) **Southwest Channel** has been swept to a depth of 23 feet and is marked by buoys. Strangers should not attempt passage at night.

(27) **West Channel** is deep but unmarked. It is used by shrimp boats and small craft bound toward the Dry Tortugas. Local knowledge is advised for safe passage.

(28) **Calda Channel** is narrow and crooked, but well marked by daybeacons and a light at the N end. The depth was 3 feet except for shoaling close to the aids marking the channel. The channel should be used only with local knowledge and during good visibility.

(29) **Garrison Bight Channel**; the depth was 6.5 feet with 8.0 feet in the turning basin.. A channel leads from the turning basin to a basin in the SW part of the bight. The channel had a depth of 5 feet.

(31) Garrison Bight has excellent small-craft facilities.

(32) The best anchorage for medium-draft vessels less than 200 feet long is in **Man of War Harbor** where depths are 14 to 26 feet. Mariners should exercise caution to avoid the visible and submerged wrecks in the harbor. It is protected against heavy seas. Small craft usually anchor E of **Wisteria Island**. Anchoring in the vicinity of Key West Bight Channel Light 2, between Key West Bight Channel and the shoreline, is not recommended because of poor holding ground, strong currents, and obstruction of the dock approaches.

(33) Vessels can anchor W of the city in depths of 20 to 26 feet, taking care to avoid the reefs which rise abruptly in some places along the edges of the channels.

(35) **Naval restricted areas** are off the S, W, and N sides of Key West. A **restricted area** extends about 150 yards from the shoreline around Fleming Key.

(36) A **naval operational training area**, aerial gunnery range, and bombing and strafing target **danger zones** are in the Straits of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico in the vicinity of Key West.

(41) **Currents**. A W current, counter to the prevailing E set of the Gulf Stream, at times exceeding 1 knot, has been reported in the vicinity of Key West Entrance Lighted Whistle Buoy. In the main channel W of Fort Taylor, the flood (NNE) and the ebb (SSW) currents at strength average 1.0 knot and 1.7 knots, respectively. In the upper turning basin, the flood sets NE and the ebb SW with averages at strength of 0.8 and 1.1 knots, respectively. In Northwest Channel about 2.5 and 5.5 miles from Key West, the tidal currents average 1.3 knots and 0.6 knot, respectively. It was reported that the current in the channel between Fleming Key and Key West reaches 6 knots during both flood and ebb, with currents of up to 9 knots having been observed N of Pier D-3 at the W end of the channel.

(67) **Key West Coast Guard Station** is at Pier D-2 on the NW side of Key West.

(68) A 5-mph **speed limit** is enforced in Garrison Bight and in all constricted channel areas.

(82) **Small-craft facilities**. Berths, electricity, water, ice, and some marine supplies are available at Key West. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available at Key West Bight and Garrison Bight. Small craft moor in Key West Bight, and in Garrison Bight at the Municipal Marina, or at the Key West Yacht Club, which are at the SW and E ends of the bight,. Anchoring or mooring elsewhere in Garrison Bight, except in an emergency or as a shelter during bad weather, is not permitted. Public launching ramps are in Garrison Bight and at the foot of Simonton Street.

(84) **Boca Chica Key**. A **naval restricted area** extends about 150 yards from the shoreline along a portion of the NE side of the Naval Air Station. **Boca Chica Channel** with a depth of 9 feet is marked by a light at the entrance, thence by lights and daybeacons. The basin provides a good hurricane anchorage for small vessels in emergencies only..

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE D

The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.

Corrected through NM Sep. 23/06  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 19/06

HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE E

PROHIBITED AREAS  
(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.528' northward and 0.668' eastward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

CAUTION  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⦿ (Accurate location)    ○ (Approximate location)

12 HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

POLLUTION REPORTS  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE S  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOTE X 4

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Sand Key Lighthouse	(24°27'N/081°53'W)	1.7	1.4	0.2
Key West	(24°33'N/081°49'W)	1.8	1.5	0.2
Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a> .				
(Sep 2006)				

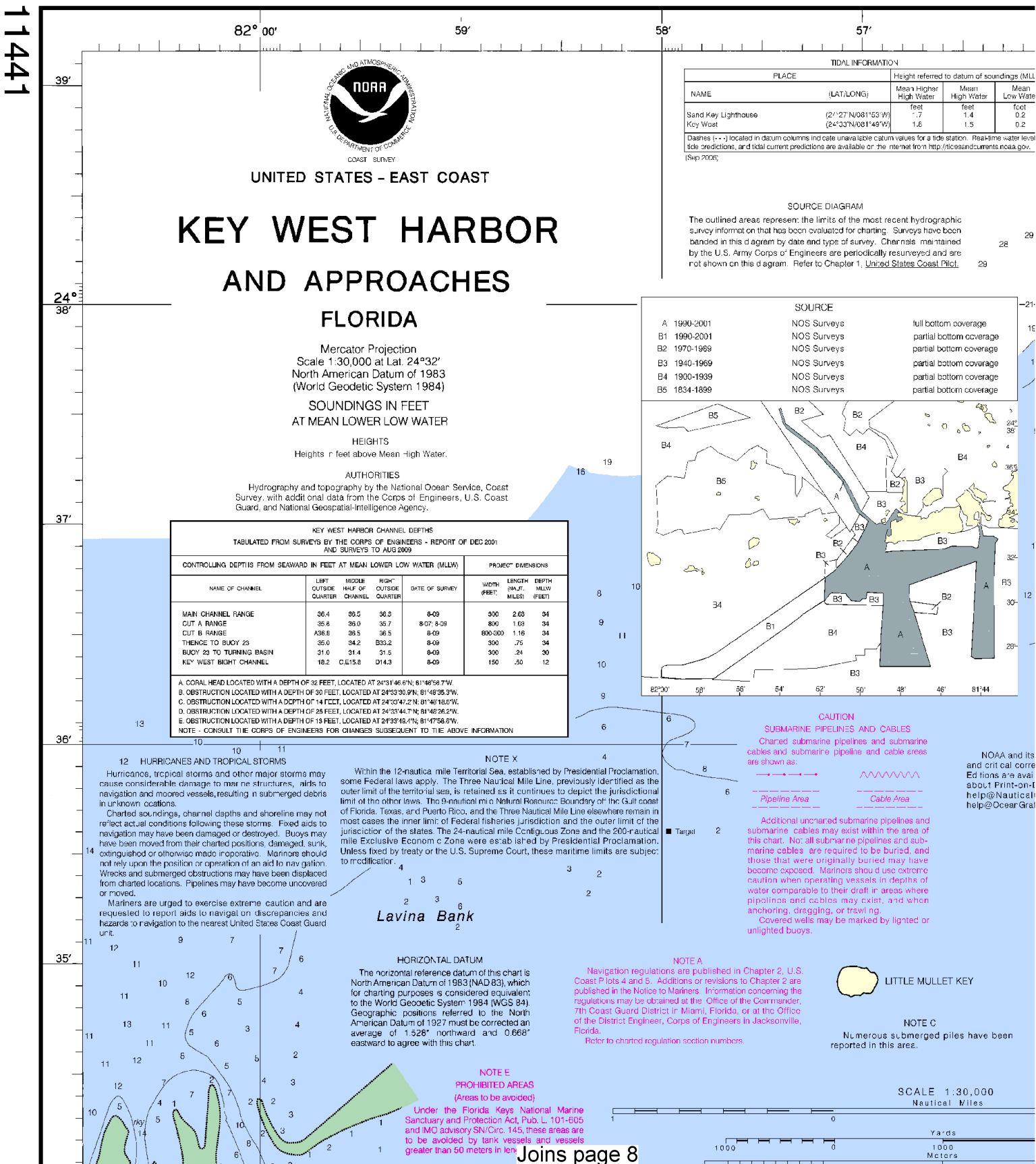
# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

**NOTE S**  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 46 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Report all  
Response Cent  
Coast Guard far  
153.

11441



4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



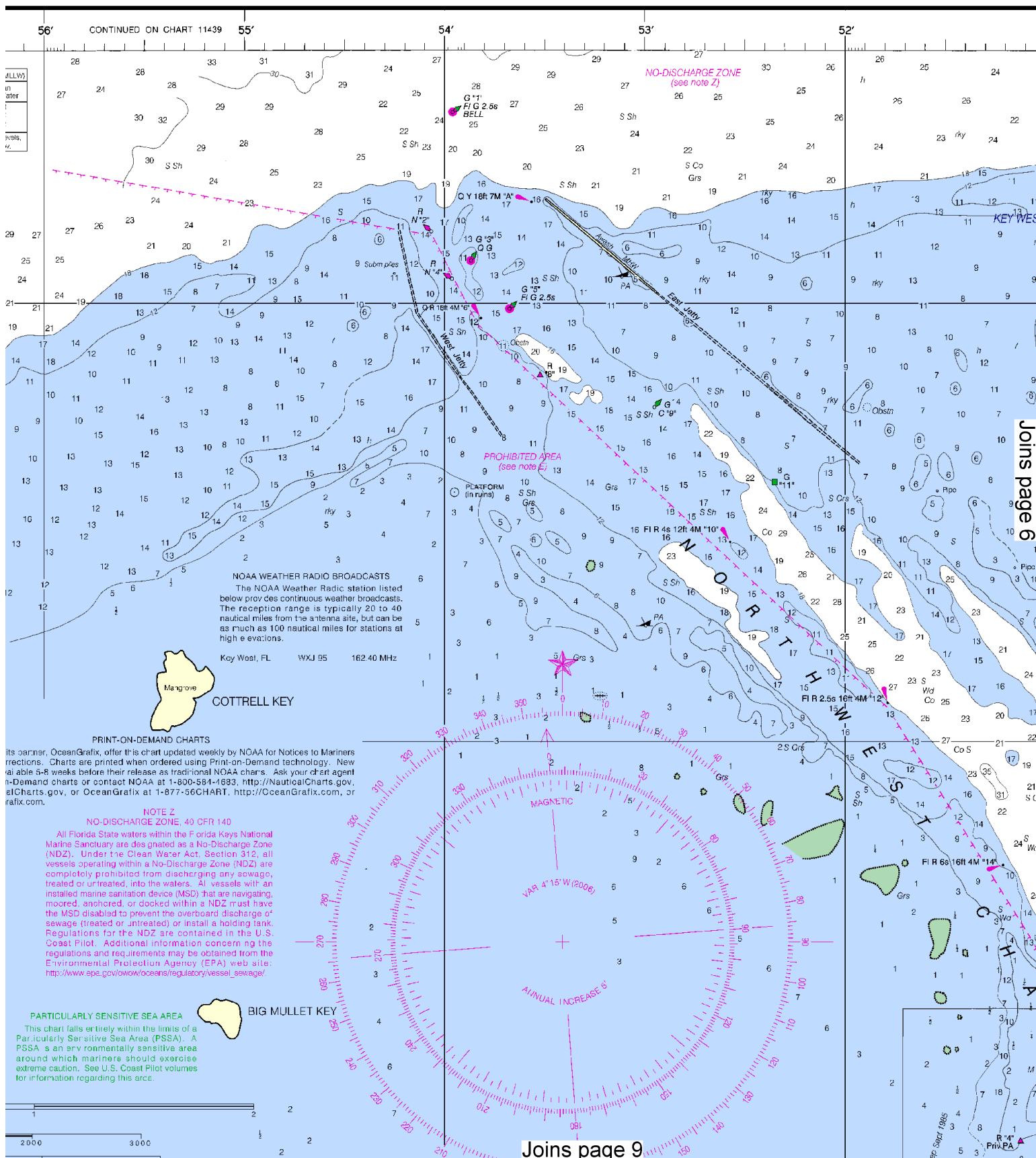
**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
 spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National  
 Inter via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.  
 facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR)

**CAUTION**  
 Temporary changes or defects in aids to  
 navigation are not indicated on this chart. See  
 Local Notice to Mariners.

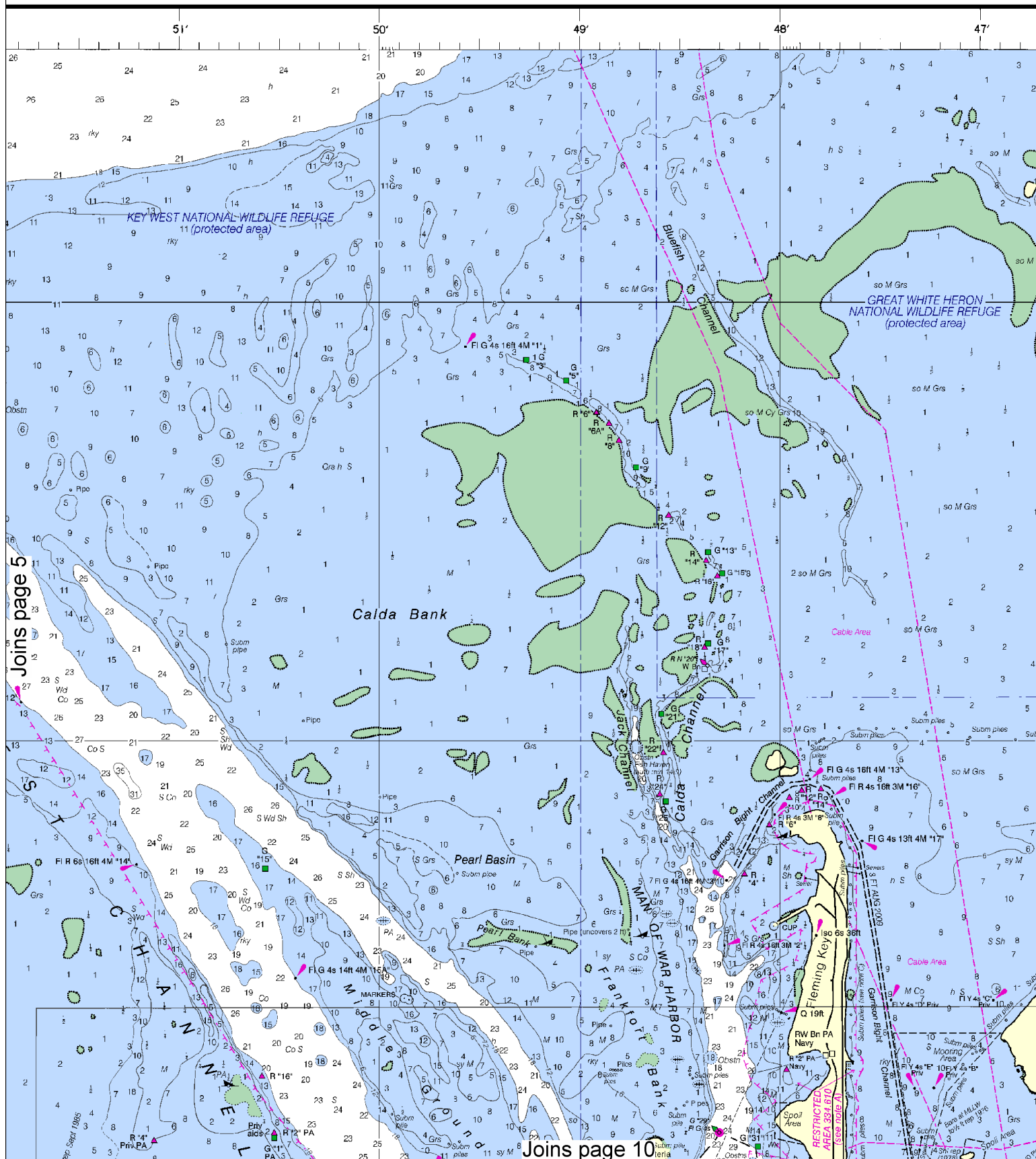
**WARNING**  
 The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid  
 to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast  
 Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.

Formerly C&GS 584, 1st Ed., Mar. 1909 V - 1909 - 79 KAPP 328



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:42857. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



# VIDS TO NAVIGATION

.S. Coast Guard Light List for information concerning a ds to

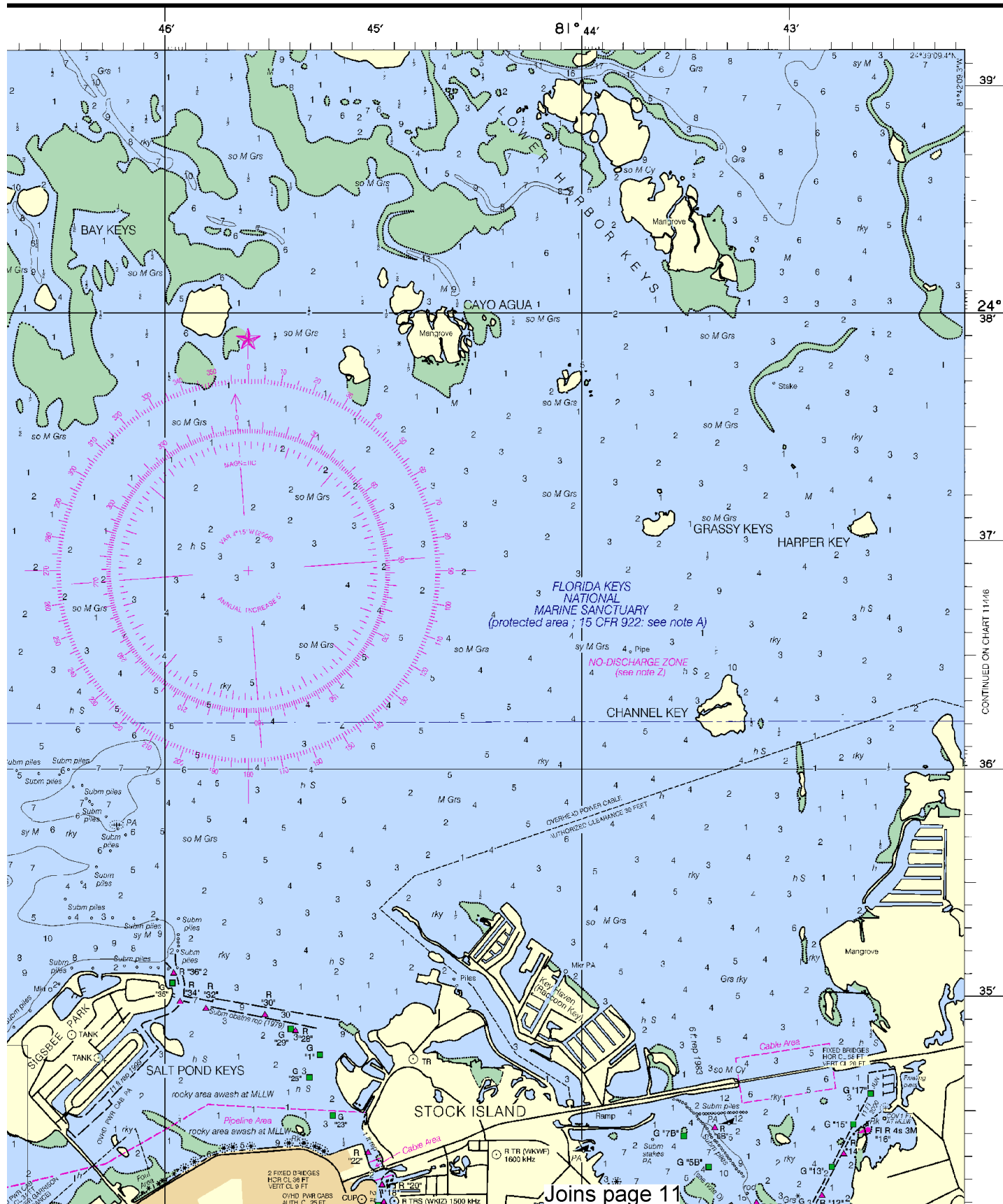
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

# RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

anchoring, dragging, or trawling.  
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

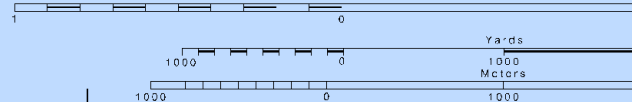
**NOTE A.**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4 and 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C  
Numerous submerged piles have been reported in this area.

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles



FLORIDA KEYS  
NATIONAL  
MARINE SANCTUARY h  
(protected area ; 15 CFR 922: see

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE  
(see note Z)

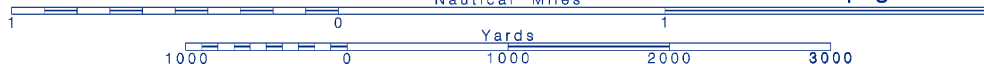
WOMAN KEY  
Mangrove

BALLAST

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:30,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



8



NOTED: Discharge of sewage within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel\\_sewage/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/)

Joins page 5

**PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA**

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

BIG MULLET KEY



ANNUAL INCREASE 6

MULE KEY

ARCHER KEY

BARRACOUTA KEYS

JOE INGRAM KEY

CRAWFISH KEY

MANKEY

PROHIBITED AREA  
(see note E)

Joins page 13

Joins page 10

11447  
1:10,000

[illegible]

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

10



Printed at reduced scale.

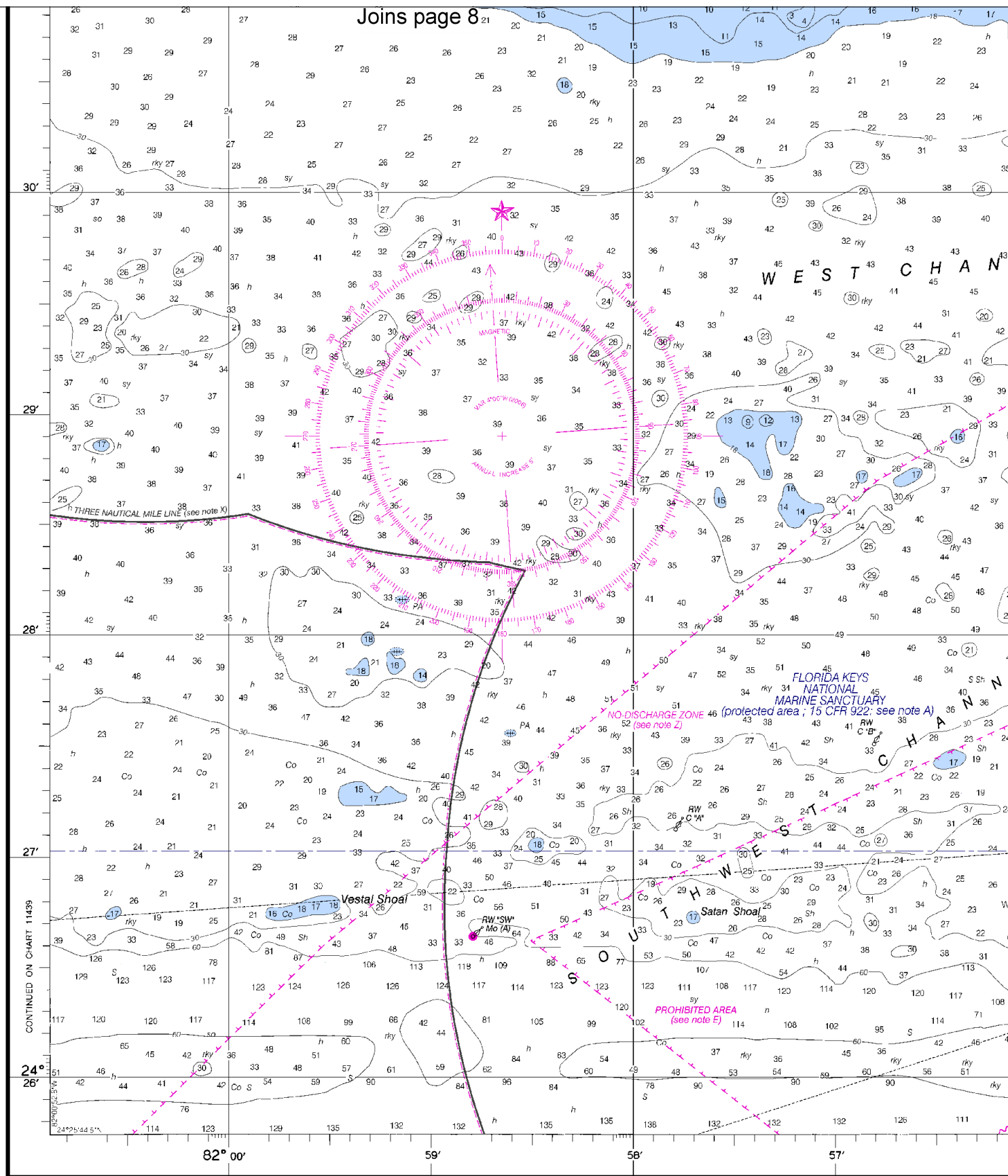
SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Statistical Miles

Yards





11st Ed., Sep. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 23/06  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 19/06

11441

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard District to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

This nautical chart has been designed to provide the U.S. Coast Guard with a means of disseminating information to the public. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections to the Chief, Marine Chart Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

12

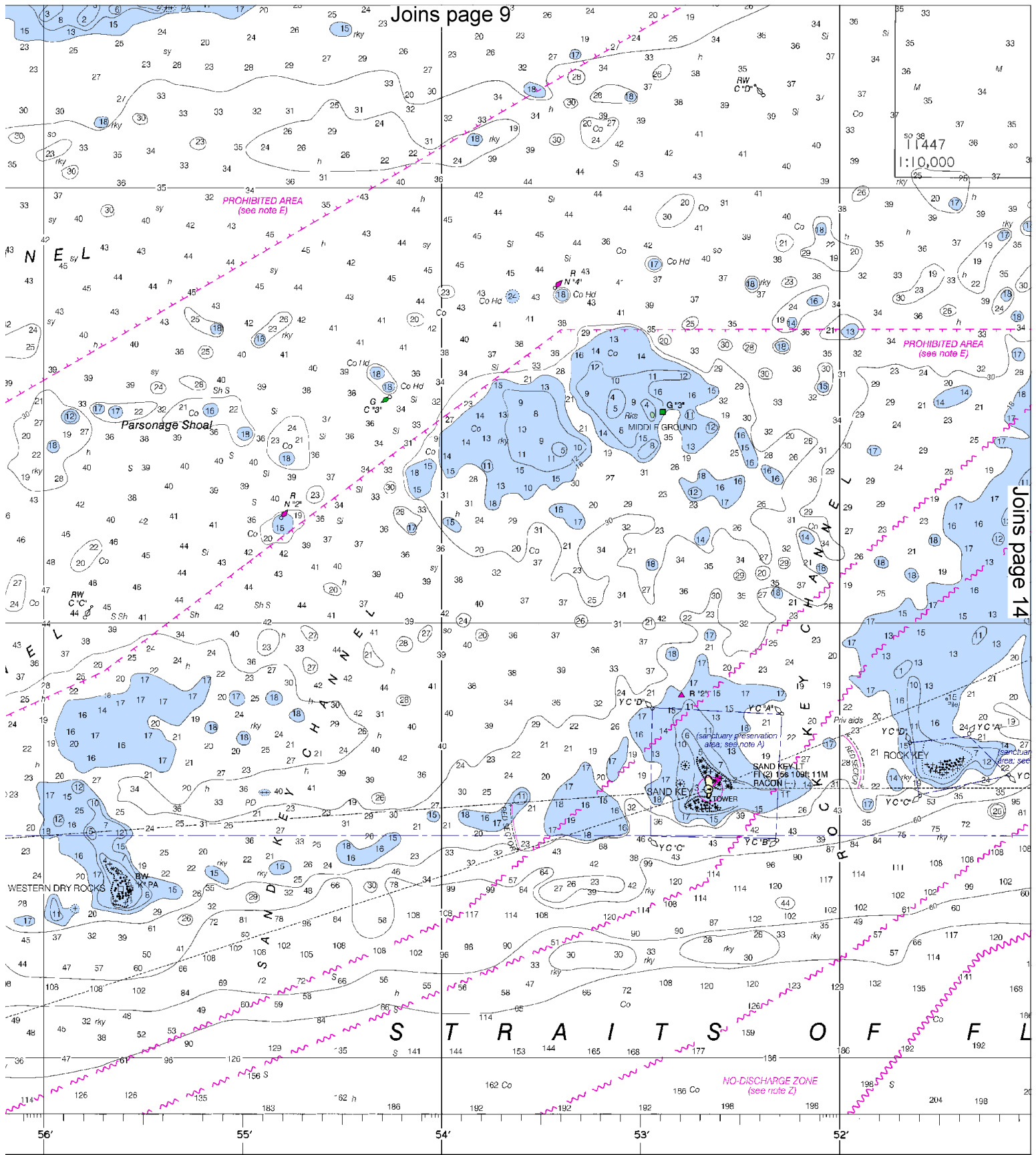


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

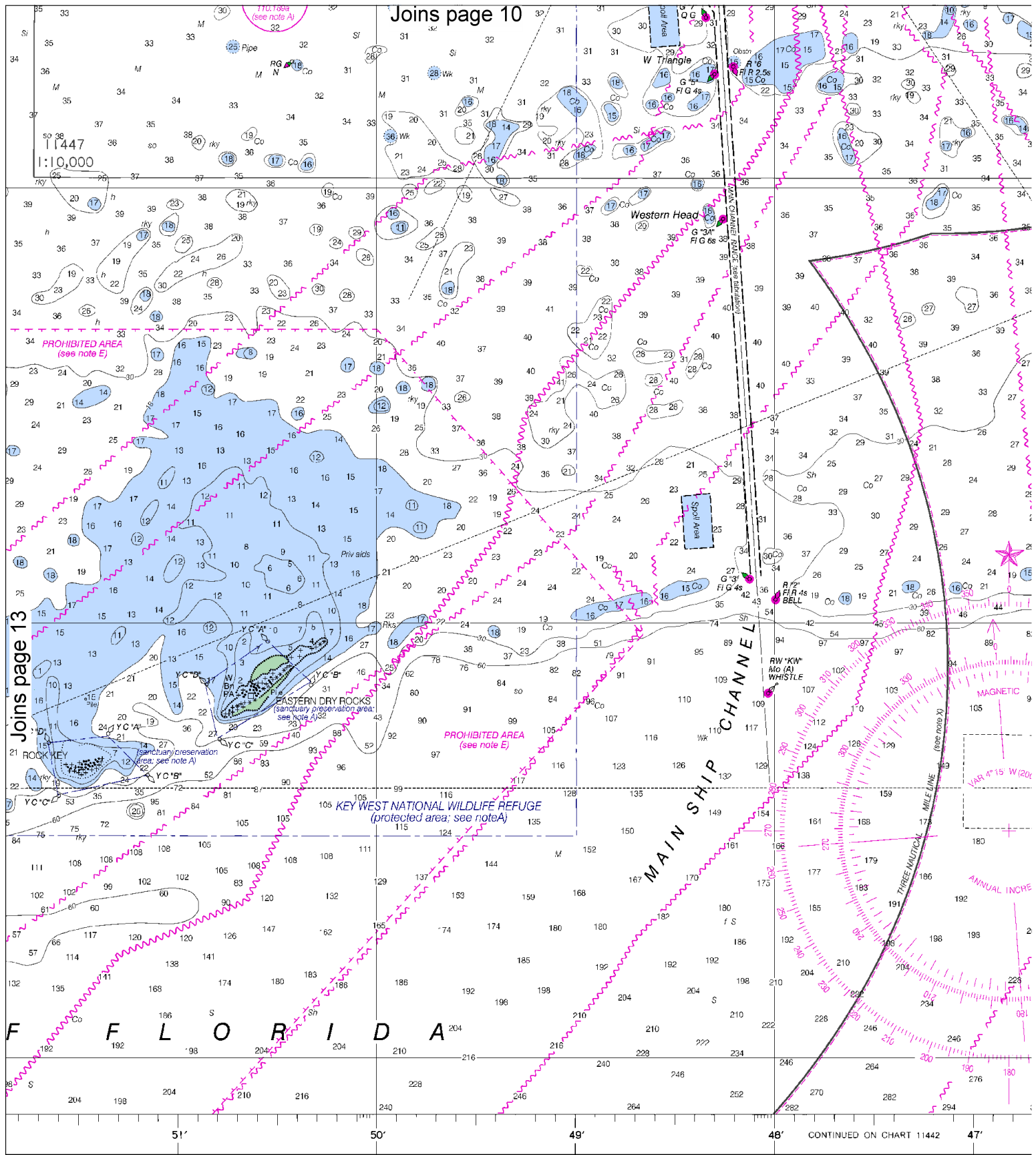
See Note on page 5.





to promote safe navigation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) publishes this chart as part of its National Ocean Service (NOS) Chart Division (N/CSD) National Ocean Service (NOS) Chart Division (N/CSD) National Ocean Service (NOS) Chart Division (N/CSD).

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NAUTIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

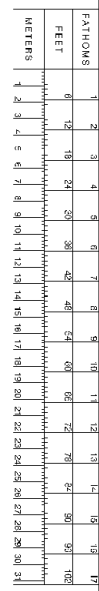
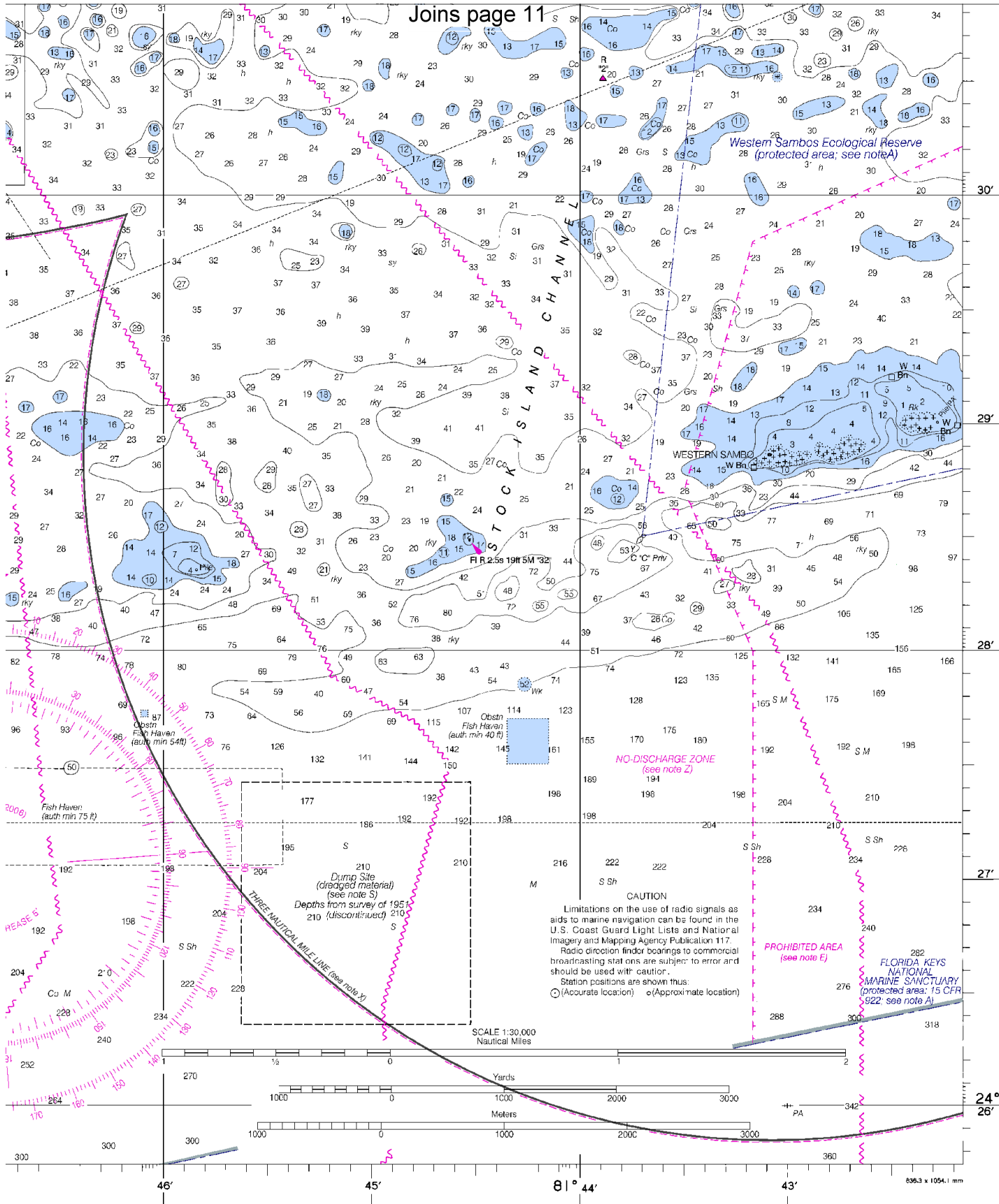


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Key West Harbor and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

11441

15

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Group Key West** – 305-292-8856

**Coast Guard Key West** – 305-295-9700

**FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm** – 888-404-3922

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

